

## LEN

which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty.

LEMNADRE. *n. f.* [from *lemon*.] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TO LEND. *v. a.* [Lanān, Saxon; *lencan*, Dutch.]

1. To afford, on condition of repayment.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase.

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to lend.

To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend.

2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful

With dull unwillingness to pay a debt.

Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly lent;

Much more to be thus opposite with heav'n.

I'll lend it thee, my dear, but have no power to give

it from me.

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;

Nor can we spare you long, though often we may lend.

*Dryden to the Dutchess of Ormond.*

3. To afford; to grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back again.

Painting and poetry are two sisters so like, that they lend to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poetry, and the other a speaking picture.

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,

Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor.

Cato, lend me for a while thy patience,

And condescend to hear a young man speak.

Cephisa, thou

Wilt lend a hand to close thy mistress' eyes.

*A. Phillips.*

LENDER. *n. f.* [from *lend*.]

1. One who lends any thing.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the lender; if the abatement be but small, it will not discourage the lender: he that took before ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade.

*Bacon's Essays.*

Whole droves of lenders crowd the bankers doors

To call in money.

Interest would certainly encourage the lender to venture in such a time of danger.

*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

LENGER. *n. f.* [from *leng*, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times.

*Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,

And first unhappy Acon overthrows;

Stretch'd at his *length* he spurs the swarthy ground.

*Dryden.*

3. A certain portion of space or time.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores

Between my father and my mother lay.

*Shakespeare, K. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;

Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,

And beat, at least three *lengths*, the wind.

*Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,

The future but a *length* beyond the past.

*Dryden's Ovid.*

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,

What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast?

*Dryden.*

4. Extent of duration.

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths*.

*Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss

With *length* of days, and every day like this.

*Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,

Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame.

*Dryden's Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands.

*Addison.*

6. Reach or expansion of any thing.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced them.

*Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy proclaimant's name; I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers.

*Addison's Spectator, N° 40.*

8. Distance.

He had march'd to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging.

*Clarendon, b. viii.*

## LEN

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we stand.

*Hobbes, b. iv.*

A crooked stick is not straightened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both.

*Hobbes.*

10. At LENGTH. [It was formerly written at the length.] At last; in conclusion.

At *length*, at *length*, I have thee in my arms,

Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,

And held us long asunder.

*Dryden's King Arthur.*

TO LENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length*.]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be lengthen'd without rupture.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with fragrant deck'd the glade,

And the low fun had lengthen'd ev'ry shade.

*Pope.*

2. To protract; to continue.

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquillity.

*Don. iv. 27.*

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,

Which bars a thousand harms, and lengthens life.

*Shakespeare.*

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to lengthen the course of our present prosperity.

*Atterbury's Sermon.*

3. To protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, besides helps of grammatical figures for the lengthening or abbreviation of them.

*Dryden.*

4. To LENGTHEN out. [The particle out is only emphatical.]

To protract; to extend.

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate.

*Dryden's Aur.*

I'll hoard up every moment of my life,

To lengthen out the payment of my tears.

*Dryden.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words.

*Addison.*

TO LENGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials, that have not always a settled value.

*Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;

Still finds its error lengthen with its way.

*Prior.*

LENOWISE. *adv.* [length and wise.] According to the length.

LENIENT. *adj.* [leniens, Latin.]

1. Affluative; softening; mitigating.

Consolatories writ

With study'd argument, and much persuasion sought,

Lenient of grief and anxious thought.

*Milton's Agonist.*

In this one passion man can strength enjoy;

Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,

Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last band.

*Pope.*

2. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood.

*Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LENIENT. *n. f.* An emollient, or affluative application.

I dress'd it with lenients.

*Wise man's Surgery.*

TO LENIFY. *v. a.* [lenifico, old French; lenis, Latin.] To assuage; to mitigate.

It is used for quinancies and inflammations in the throat, whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.

*Bacon's Natural History, N° 554.*

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,

He presses out, and pours their noble juice;

These first infus'd, to lenify the pain,

Pe tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain.

*Dryden.*

LENITIVE. *adj.* [lenitivus, Fr. lenis, Lat.] Affluative; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive.

*Bacon.*

There is aliment lenitive expelling the feces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils.

*Arbutnot.*

LENITIVE. *n. f.*

1. Any thing applied to ease pain.

2. A palliative.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it would be brought to delectatory rigours.

*Saunders's Sermons.*

LENITY. *n. f.* [lenitas, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Henry gives consent,

Of meer compassion, and of lenity,

To ease your country.

*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Lenity must gain

The mighty men, and please the discontent.

*Daniel.*

Albeit so ample a pardon was proclaimed touching thee,

son, yet could not the boldness be beaten down either with severity, or with lenity be abated.

*Hayward.*

These jealousies

Have but one root, the old imprison'd king,

Whose

## LEO

Whose *leony* first pleas'd the gaping crowd:

But when long try'd, and found supinely good,

Like Ætop's legs, they leapt upon his back.

*Dryden.*

LENS. *n. f.*

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a lens; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object glass of a telescope.

*Newton's Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenses*, I used various distances.

*Newton's Opticks.*

LENT. part. pass. from *lend*.

By Jove the stranger and the poor are sent,

And what to those we give, to Jove is lent.

*Pope's Ody.*

LENT. *n. f.* [lenten, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use *glent*.

*Camden.*

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you.

*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,

And with a *lenten* fallad could her blood.

*Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Their common, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

*Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

LENTICULAR. *adj.* [lenticulaire, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides.

*Ray on Creation.*

LENTIFORM. *adj.* [lens and forma, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *lentigo*.] Scabby; furfuraceous.

LENTIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A freckle or scabby eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing.

*Quincy.*

LENTILLE. *n. f.* [lent, Latin; lentille, French.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the point of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one midrib, and are terminated by tendrils.

*Miller.*

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of lentils.

*2 Sam. xxiii. 11.*

LENTISQUE. *n. f.* [lentiscus, Latin; lentisque, French.]

Lentisque wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish, resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste: it is the wood of the tree which produces the mastic, and is esteemed assuagant and balsamick in medicine.

*Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Lentisque is a beautiful evergreen, the mastic or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums.

*Mortimer's Husb.*

LENTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.

*Diſc.*

LENNER. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of lenners.

*Walton's Angler.*

LENTOR. *n. f.* [lentor, Latin; lentor, French.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lensor*, and more depeſſible nature than others.

*Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay.

The *lensor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause.

*Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. [In physics.] It expresses that fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

*Quincy.*

LENTOUS. *adj.* [lentus, Latin.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this spawn of a *lentos* and transparent body, are to be discerned many specks which become black, a substance more compacted and treacherous than the other; for it richeth not in distillation.

*Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

LEON. *n. f.*

Leon signifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great interest with the people or nation.

*Gilpin's Camden.*

LEON. *n. f.*

Leon denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofstan*, best beloved: like these Agapetus, Erasmus, Philo, Amantius, &c.

*Gilpin's Camden.*

LEONINE. *adj.* [leoninus